

THE SIEGE RAISED

The British Under General French Reach Kimberley.

LONDON HEARS FROM ROBERTS

Jacobson, Cronje's Base of Supplies, Probably Captured.

OPINION OF MILITARY EXPERTS

Belief That the Boer Commander Has Retreated and Is Now in a Perilous Position With His Forces—Hardly Possible That the Burgers Have Been Able to Retire to Bloemfontein—Cooped in Between Methuen, French, and Roberts—Fears in London of Another Trap for the English—The Relieved City Not of Military Importance—No Mention of Opposition in Official Despatches.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The following despatch was received at the War Office at 4 a. m. today:

"JACOBSDAL, Feb. 15.—(2 a. m.)—French, with a force of artillery, cavalry, and mounted infantry, reached Kimberley this evening, Thursday.

ROBERTS.

This despatch shows that General French relieved Kimberley last evening and that Cecil Rhodes is no longer in danger of being captured by the Boers.

When the news that Lord Roberts had succeeded in pushing General French's force forward, and had relieved Kimberley, was received at the War Office, none of the officials were present, but hurried messages brought them. A consultation was held, and then Lord Roberts's message, at 5:50, was posted on the bulletin board.

Its date, "Jacobson," shows that Roberts has also captured that Boer stronghold. The fact that no information has been given out as to what fighting, if any, French and Roberts did, is taken to mean that General Cronje, upon realizing the strength and object of Roberts' movement, has retreated.

There is also the possibility that Cronje at Magarfontein has been flanked on the east by French, and that the major part of his force is now cooped up between Methuen, at Modder River, and French at Kimberley, with Roberts on his left, at Jacobson, and no chance for escape to the west.

It is hardly possible that the Boers have been able to retire to Bloemfontein for the route of Roberts and French lay across the path thither from Magarfontein. If they have attempted to retreat northward it has been an inglorious rout, with undoubted loss of their heavy guns, followed by a pursuit which will annihilate the force.

Many critics, however, are not inclined to take such a rosy view of the matter, and it is believed by them that the Boers retired and permitted French to reach Kimberley, which is of no especial military importance, and that a Boer surprise may result.

The relief of Kimberley, after four months' close investment, is also a relief to England. When the War Office issued the news this morning few persons, besides the newspaper men, were in the building, but crowds quickly assembled. Other excited crowds assembled at the Mansion House to read the bulletin.

In his despatches to the War Office, Lord Roberts makes no mention of what opposition General French met. The despatch is dated Jacobson, which has hitherto been Cronje's base of supplies.

It is thought likely that large numbers of the Boers have been withdrawn from Magarfontein, though a Cape Town despatch states that 7,000 to 10,000 Burgers were at that point on February 14.

The siege of Kimberley has lasted since October 13. The Boers made the most desperate efforts to take the city in the hope of obtaining possession of the diamond mines, which they declared they would destroy.

Another object of their attack on the city was Cecil Rhodes, with whom they have many scores to settle, the latest of which is the famous Jameson raid. They declared when they captured him they would place him in an iron cage and exhibit him in the streets of Pretoria. Rhodes was not frightened by their threats, however, but took an active part in the defense of the city. He even had his miniature painted during the bombardment by Miss Amalie Kuessner, the American portrait painter. She is now on her way across the Atlantic to America.

Colonel Kekewich was in command of the British forces at Kimberley during the siege, and made a remarkable defense. He had about 5,000 men, including artillery, cavalry and infantry. The Boers, owners of the diamond mines, in anticipation of trouble, had laid in an enormous stock of provisions and ammunition, and had even fortified their lines, and no doubt materially aided the regulars in saving the city from the Boers.

Shells were continuously dropped into the city, and at times attempts were made by spies, mostly Kaffirs, to dynamite the mines, but they were caught. Several sorties were made by Kekewich's forces, and a series of defenses built about the city, which made it practically impregnable to an attacking force. Starvation and disease were the only enemies feared and these could have been staved off only a short while longer.

On November 25, the garrison made a sortie but were compelled to return. In this battle Major Scott-Turner, of the Black Watch; Lieutenant Wright, of the Kimberley Light Horse, and twenty non-commissioned officers and men were killed and three officers and twenty-eight men were wounded. On November 25, the garrison was able to signal Lord Methuen's forces which were marching to the relief of the town. Since Lord Methuen's attempts to relieve the town there has been no move of any importance.

THE FIGHT AT COLESBERG.

A Boer Despatch Claiming That the British Lost Heavily.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A Boer despatch from Colesberg states that in the fighting on February 15 the Burgers inflicted severe losses on the British, and captured one Maxim gun. They also forced the British to abandon another gun, which probably will be captured.

CONDITIONS AT LADYSMITH.

The Garrison Still Confident—Living on Horse Meat.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A correspondent, who escaped from Ladysmith on February 10, describes the disappointment of the garrison after General Buller's last reverses. The severity of the firing had raised high hopes of relief and the garrison was correspondingly depressed when it was learned that the British forces had again

CONDEMNED TO THE CHAIR

Moineux's Statement to the Court After Being Sentenced.

When Hearing That He Is to Die During the Last Week in March He Denounces the Attack Made on His Wife's Character by the District Attorney—His Plea of Innocence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Roland B. Moineux, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Kate J. Adams on December 23, 1898, was sentenced by Recorder Goff this morning to die in the electric chair in the week beginning March 23. The young man's demeanor,



CECIL RHODES, WHOM THE BOERS FAILED TO CAPTURE.

fallen back. The garrison is still confident, though the diet of horse and mule meat is becoming monotonous.

Enteric fevers and dysentery are abating, but camp fever of a mild nature is on the increase. Vegetables and other supplies are very scarce. An egg costs 3 shillings. Fowl sells for 19 shillings per pound and tobacco brings 50 shillings per pound. Boers are smuggling tobacco in through the natives.

Thousands of natives, who are employed on the wharves at Durban, have been seriously disaffected by the reports of the invasion of Zululand by the Boers. The ring-leader was brought before the magistrate who informed him that the stories of an invasion were false. They also informed him that Great Britain would notify the natives whenever there is any danger. They also informed him that if the natives attacked temples, they would be arrested. The leader promised that the men would resume work.

FRENCH'S ADVANCE CONTESTED.

Much Opposition Encountered En Route to Kimberley.

RIET RIVER, Feb. 15.—The Boers contested General French's passage at Dekel and Waterfall Drifts on Monday. After shelling the Boer position for several hours, General French drove the Burgers off.

On Tuesday he resumed his march on Kimberley and Rondevaal Drifts on the Modder River. There was a short engagement at these points, but the British shelled the Boers vigorously and the latter

when sentence was passed, was in keeping with his conduct during the trial, and when the verdict was rendered against him. He was very white, but apparently undaunted. Before the sentence was pronounced, Moineux's counsel made the usual formal motions for a new trial, but the motions were denied by the Recorder.

Moineux turned to address the court. Recorder Goff stopped him, and then at the request of Moineux's counsel, permitted him to speak. Moineux then began an address, in which he declared his innocence of the crime, denounced "yellow journalism," which he said had put a price on his head, and denounced the district attorney for the attack on his wife, an attack which he said was damnable. Moineux said: "I am not guilty of the crime of which I have been convicted, or of other crime. I never had a murderous motive, and these hands never pressed the address on the poison package or wrote any of the other disputed writings. But my situation is not what affects me most. I denounce and condemn the action of the district attorney in his cowardly attack on the pure and lovely woman who bears my name. It was the act of a coward."

Moineux's voice was low and measured at first, but when he referred to the action of the district attorney, his voice rose to a shriek, his face turned white, and his eyes flashed. Moineux continued: "The court has refused to allow any reference to the case of a man who was unjustly imprisoned on a West Indian island because handwriting experts made a mistake. The whole world knows now what a terrible mistake these handwriting experts made in that instance. The same horrible mistake has been made in this instance, and beg leave to call the attention of your honor to the important evidence delivered in my behalf by Emma Miller."

There was some talk in the Cabinet meeting about new appointments on the Philippine Commission, but no conclusions were reached, so far as can be learned. It was said that the President is considering the names of former Senator White and former Governor Bland of California, and former Representative James Hamilton Lewis of Washington State, in connection with the Commission.

THE PARTITION OF SAMOA.

Ratifications of the Treaty Exchanged at the White House.

The ceremony of exchanging ratifications of the treaty for the partition of Samoa between the United States and Germany took place at the State Department today. In order to complete the exchange similar ceremonies will occur in Berlin and London.

These formal acts will mark an end of the tripartite protectorate over Samoa and Great Britain's withdrawal from any participation in the affairs of the islands. The next step will be the formal assumption by Germany of authority over Upolu and the other islands lying west of the 171st parallel and the formal assumption by the United States of authority over the islands to the east of that parallel.

President McKinley will issue a proclamation taking over Tutuila and its neighboring islands to the United States, and will designate a naval officer to represent the Government there. The ceremony of exchange took place in the Diplomatic Room.

Those present were the Secretary of State, Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, Herr von Helldorf, the German Ambassador, Mr. Taylor, the acting chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the State Department, and William Gifford, Secretary Hay's messenger, who has for many years affixed the seals to all treaties.

There was nothing strikingly formal or dramatic about the ceremony that marked such an important step in the history of the nations involved. Secretary Hay handed to Lord Pauncefote and Herr von Helldorf each a copy of the treaty signed by President McKinley and himself. Then Lord Pauncefote and Herr von Helldorf each signed a receipt. The affair was concluded in a few minutes.

In Berlin the German Minister of Foreign Affairs will hand copies of the treaty to the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and the United States, and in London the British Minister of Foreign Affairs will hand copies of the treaty to the American and German representatives.

It is not necessary that all three ceremonies shall take place on the same day, but the practice is to have them occur very near together. The copies handed by Secretary Hay to Lord Pauncefote and Herr von Helldorf will be sent to London and Berlin for preservation.

THE CABINET MEETING.

Macrum and the Philippine Commission Discussed.

The Macrum incident was discussed to some extent at the regular meeting of the Cabinet today, particularly with reference to the charge made by the former consul in his published statement that his official mail was opened by the British censor at Durban.

The opinion was expressed after the meeting by one of the Cabinet members that the Administration could not well take any official notice of Macrum's charge since he made no complaint to the State Department in the matter.

"It seems very singular," said this Cabinet officer, "that Mr. Macrum should have never made any complaint to the Department if the British authorities were breaking into his mail. The statement to the newspapers does not appear, therefore, in any way creditable to Macrum and it does not seem wise to take any notice of the incident."

There was some talk in the Cabinet meeting about new appointments on the Philippine Commission, but no conclusions were reached, so far as can be learned. It was said that the President is considering the names of former Senator White and former Governor Bland of California, and former Representative James Hamilton Lewis of Washington State, in connection with the Commission.

THE JUSTICES' SALARIES.

An Increase Favored by the Commissioners of the District.

The Commissioners of the District have sent a favorable report to the House Judiciary Committee on the bill to increase the salaries of the Justices of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

In their letter transmitting the report the Commissioners say that the high rank of the Court of Appeals, and the attainments of the Justices of that court, justify the increase of salary proposed in the bill.

Their view of the extensive jurisdiction of the court, and the fact that the salaries of the Justices are already increasing with the expansion of the business interests of the District, warrants larger pay for their services. In honor to the importance of the court, the Federal Government is such as to call

DEBATING ON EXPANSION

The Bacon Philippine Resolution Taken Up in the Senate.

Mr. McHenry Discusses Permanent Annexation—Mr. Stewart Declares Little Legislation Is Needed—His Views on the Proposed Industry on Porto Rican Products.

In the Senate today the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Bacon declaring it to be the purpose of the Government to secure and maintain permanent dominion over the Philippine Islands, was taken up. Mr. McHenry was the first speaker.

The all-absorbing question, he said, was what should be done with the islands. He thought it unfortunate that they had been thrown on the hands of the United States.

If their products of rice, sugar, tobacco, and hemp were to be sent to the United States free of duty, those industries here would be destroyed. Cotton would also be cultivated there, and cotton factories would be established which would interfere with those of the South and injure even those of the East and North. Nevertheless the islands could not be given up.

The sovereignty of the United States must be established there. He did not know any one who would say that the American troops should be withdrawn. There was a disposition on all sides to vote all the ships, men, and money needed to support the Government. Still he was opposed to expansion. He was opposed to the annexation of territory beyond the natural boundary of the country. The permanent annexation of the Philippine Islands would be fraught with danger, involving the United States in all the disputes and contentions of foreign governments.

Mr. Stewart's Argument.

Mr. McHenry was followed by Mr. Stewart. He said:

"The suggestion that the acquisition of territory is imperialism is refuted by the fact that neither Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, nor any of their associates are regarded as imperialists. The imperialism they advocated made homes for patriotic, liberty-loving, self-respecting citizens, whose loyalty to the Government of the United States is unsurpassed by the people of any of the thirteen original States."

"If to assist the people of the Philippines to establish local self-government after the plan adopted by Jefferson is imperialism, then Jefferson was the pioneer imperialist of the United States. The Philippines will never be dependent colonies. They will be allowed to conduct their own affairs with the assistance of such officers as it may be necessary to appoint to aid in establishing local self-government."

"No one pretends that the Philippines are now fit for Statehood, but I repudiate the opinion that all other acquisitions of territory are fit for Statehood. The Philippines are now fit for Statehood, but I repudiate the opinion that all other acquisitions of territory are fit for Statehood. The Philippines are now fit for Statehood, but I repudiate the opinion that all other acquisitions of territory are fit for Statehood."

"The President has acted wisely in selecting an eminent jurist to the prime of life to assist the natives of the islands in establishing local self-government after the models which our country so abundantly furnishes. The Philippines, together with all other foreigners, when they attempt to establish a government, look to our country for models for their guidance. Constitutions similar to our own have been adopted in Mexico and in various States of South America."

"Although they frequently fall short of the high standard of legislation and administration prevailing in this country, still they are progressing in the right direction. The Philippines are already looking to the United States for models for constitutions and laws in their own country, as evidenced by the proclamations and publications which we read in the newspapers."

"We want very little legislation for the Philippines. We want their leaders to come here and see how we govern ourselves, to enable them to do likewise. We wish for them peace and good order, and they will have it with very little assistance from us. The absurd charge that there is any intention on the part of the Administration or the Republican or Democratic party to govern the Philippines or any other territory which we have acquired, is a charge which we should be ashamed to make. We have reached perfection, which is entirely without foundation."

"There is no more doubt that the Philippines with our assistance will have good government, and that they will be beneficial to us, than there is that good government has been secured under the American flag wherever it has floated."

The Porto Rican Tariff.

"I am aware of the suggestion of an impost duty upon the products of Porto Rico, which, of course, would be one of the worst forms of colonial policy. This suggestion is pregnant with evil, and, if carried out, would furnish substantial groundwork for the charge of imperialism."

"I am glad the President of the United States has not made that mistake. On the contrary, in his last annual message he says:

"Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico and give her products free access to our markets."

The recommendation of the Secretary of War, contained in his last annual report, described in forcible language the injustice of erecting a tariff barrier against the products of Porto Rico. Since the transfer of the island to the United States Spain has erected such a barrier, and if the United States does likewise, her markets will be cut off and the people will be in a deplorable condition."

"I am glad the President in his recommendation and the Secretary of War in his report are governed by the established policy of the United States in treating with the people of newly acquired territory."

"The colonial policy of greed, with discriminating duties against the products of our own territory, would breed dissatisfaction and discord. It might lead to military action. It might require a large army to maintain order and force the people of the colonies to submit to such unjust and discriminating policy. It might do more. It

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.

Delightful trips daily at 6:25 p. m. in Old Port Comfort. New York, Norfolk, and Virginia. For schedule, see page 7.

81.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.

Delightful trips daily at 6:25 p. m. in Old Port Comfort. New York, Norfolk, and Virginia. For schedule, see page 7.

might involve vast expenditures to maintain armies of occupation, which would be dangerous to the safety of the Republic.

"If we treat Porto Rico as we treated Louisiana, Florida, and California, the people of that island will learn to love the American flag and will soon be loyal Americans instead of a sullen and discontented people, suffering from discriminating laws."

"The discussion of the Constitutional power of Congress in connection with these islands is unprofitable. There is no doubt that Congress has power to rob the territories in a thousand ways and render the people of our acquired possessions more miserable than they were under the horrible system of Spanish extortion which we undertook to abolish."

"There is no doubt that the people of the United States could amend the Constitution and re-establish slavery if they were wicked enough to do so. It would be just as profitable to discuss whether the people could, if they would, establish a monarchy in this country, as it is to discuss the question whether Congress has the Constitutional power to discriminate against the people of the new acquisitions by unequal revenue laws or any other form of extortion which greed may suggest."

"The country has a right to know that no imperialism or militarism is intended; that the people of the islands will be treated in the same manner that the people of Louisiana, Florida, and California were treated, and that no army will be necessary to make them submit to the local governments which we will assist in organizing and establishing."

"It may be that there are savages in those islands, as in the case of every other acquisition that will require military force to keep in subjection, but the millions of people who occupy those islands who are not savages will furnish no excuse for militarism or imperialism."

"Whatever mistake may have been made in dealing with the Philippines or in failing to fully acquaint them with the policy of our Government, the President's message recommending equal rights to Porto Rico, and the appointment of Judge Taft to commence the work of instructing and aiding the Filipinos to establish and maintain local self-government indicate very clearly that the President has no idea of departing from the teaching of the fathers or establishing an empire on the ruins of the Republic."

THE PAY OF POSTAL CLERKS.

Arguments Heard on a Bill to Increase Their Salaries.

Representative Tawney of Minnesota appeared before the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads this morning, in behalf of his bill to reclassify the railway postal clerks and to increase their salaries. The bill, he said, had been endorsed by the Postmaster General, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, and the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. He had gone over the bill with the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, and he believed that the bill would increase the salaries of the postal clerks in round numbers to one million dollars per annum.

Frank H. Richardson, of Alabama, addressed the Committee in support of the bill. He said he appeared as a volunteer. He said he had personal knowledge of the hard work required of the postal clerks. He said that the postal clerks were the constant danger they were liable to, he hoped the committee would unanimously report the bill.

Representative Overstreet of Indiana made a statement in support of the bill. He said that the postal clerks were the poorest paid and hardest worked of any class of government employees. He said that the postal clerks were the constant danger they were liable to, he hoped the committee would unanimously report the bill.

Representative Livingston of Georgia said he believed that that had been said to the committee about the postal clerks, and the dangerous character of the work required of them. He thought the clerks ought to be reclassified and receive better salaries. The postal clerks, he said, were not sufficiently paid. There was no class of Government clerks so poorly paid.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said he appeared before the committee in support of the bill. He said that the postal clerks were the poorest paid and hardest worked of any class of government employees. He said that the postal clerks were the constant danger they were liable to, he hoped the committee would unanimously report the bill.

Representative Livingston of Georgia said he believed that that had been said to the committee about the postal clerks, and the dangerous character of the work required of them. He thought the clerks ought to be reclassified and receive better salaries. The postal clerks, he said, were not sufficiently paid. There was no class of Government clerks so poorly paid.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said he appeared before the committee in support of the bill. He said that the postal clerks were the poorest paid and hardest worked of any class of government employees. He said that the postal clerks were the constant danger they were liable to, he hoped the committee would unanimously report the bill.

Representative Livingston of Georgia said he believed that that had been said to the committee about the postal clerks, and the dangerous character of the work required of them. He thought the clerks ought to be reclassified and receive better salaries. The postal clerks, he said, were not sufficiently paid. There was no class of Government clerks so poorly paid.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said he appeared before the committee in support of the bill. He said that the postal clerks were the poorest paid and hardest worked of any class of government employees. He said that the postal clerks were the constant danger they were liable to, he hoped the committee would unanimously report the bill.

Representative Livingston of Georgia said he believed that that had been said to the committee about the postal clerks, and the dangerous character of the work required of them. He thought the clerks ought to be reclassified and receive better salaries. The postal clerks, he said, were not sufficiently paid. There was no class of Government clerks so poorly paid.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said he appeared before the committee in support of the bill. He said that the postal clerks were the poorest paid and hardest worked of any class of government employees. He said that the postal clerks were the constant danger they were liable to, he hoped the committee would unanimously report the bill.

Representative Livingston of Georgia said he believed that that had been said to the committee about the postal clerks, and the dangerous character of the work required of them. He thought the clerks ought to be reclassified and receive better salaries. The postal clerks, he said, were not sufficiently paid. There was no class of Government clerks so poorly paid.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said he appeared before the committee in support of the bill. He said that the postal clerks were the poorest paid and hardest worked of any class of government employees. He said that the postal clerks were the constant danger they were liable to, he hoped the committee would unanimously report the bill.

Representative Livingston of Georgia said he believed that that had been said to the committee about the postal clerks, and the dangerous character of the work required of them. He thought the clerks ought to be reclassified and receive better salaries. The postal clerks, he said, were not sufficiently paid. There was no class of Government clerks so poorly paid.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said he appeared before the committee in support of the bill. He said that the postal clerks were the poorest paid and hardest worked of any class of government employees. He said that the postal clerks were the constant danger they were liable to, he hoped the committee would unanimously report the bill.

Representative Livingston of Georgia said he believed that that had been said to the committee about the postal clerks, and the dangerous character of the work required of them. He thought the clerks ought to be reclassified and receive better salaries. The postal clerks, he said, were not sufficiently paid. There was no class of Government clerks so poorly paid.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said he appeared before the committee in support of the bill. He said that the postal clerks were the poorest paid and hardest worked of any class of government employees. He said that the postal clerks were the constant danger they were liable to, he hoped the committee would unanimously report the bill.

Representative Livingston of Georgia said he believed that that had been said to the committee about the postal clerks, and the dangerous character of the work required of them. He thought the clerks ought to be reclassified and receive better salaries. The postal clerks, he said, were not sufficiently paid. There was no class of Government clerks so poorly paid.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said he appeared before the committee in support of the bill. He said that the postal clerks were the poorest paid and hardest worked of any class of government employees. He said that the postal clerks were the constant danger they were liable to, he hoped the committee would unanimously report the bill.

Representative Livingston of Georgia said he believed that that had been said to the committee about the postal clerks, and the dangerous character of the work required of them. He thought the clerks ought to be reclassified and receive better salaries. The postal clerks, he said, were not sufficiently paid. There was no class of Government clerks so poorly paid.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said he appeared before the committee in support of the bill. He said that the postal clerks were the poorest paid and hardest worked of any class of government employees. He said that the postal clerks were the constant danger they were liable to, he hoped the committee would unanimously report the bill.

Representative Livingston of Georgia said he believed that that had been said to the committee about the postal clerks, and the dangerous character of the work required of them. He thought the clerks ought to be reclassified and receive better salaries. The postal clerks, he said, were not sufficiently paid. There was no class of Government clerks so poorly paid.

PUBLIC OPINION FEARED

Opposition to the Canal Treaty Alarms Republican Leaders.

Probable Effect of the Ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote Convention on the Presidential Election—The House May Refuse to Appropriates Money for the Isthmian Waterway.

The lieutenants of the Administration at the Capitol are disturbed. They fear that the Administration is running counter to the popular current on so many propositions that it may not reach the goal this fall for which both great political parties will contend. In this connection the Gold Standard bill, the Ship Subsidy bill, the bill for the government of Porto Rico, and the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, are pointed out. It is the effect on the popular mind which the ratification of the treaty would have, that the Republican leaders at the Capitol most fear.

"And this fear is well founded," said a Democratic Senator to a Times reporter today. "I believe that should this Administration insist on forcing the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty through the Senate it will cost them every chance they now have of winning at the next election. I believe that if the treaty shall be ratified, the House of Representatives will refuse to appropriate money for the Isthmian Canal, and the charge of having defeated that great work, demanded by American opinion, will rest upon the Republican party on the eve, too, of a Presidential campaign. They will also have to bear the charge of having surrendered the Monroe doctrine. They would enforce the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which was repudiated by the American Government soon after it was entered into."

"It will be confusing to the Republicans when the 'deadly parallel' shall be drawn upon them showing the similarity between the Hay-Pauncefote and the Clayton-Bulwer treaties, and the dissimilarity between the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and the doctrine of Americanism promulgated by Madison and Monroe."

"Let me read you section 7 of Article II of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty: 'No fortification shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.'"

"In Article I, it is agreed by the United States and Great Britain 'that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States.' Mark the words 'may be.'"

"Now, bear with me while I read from President Monroe's message to Congress of December 2, 1823: 'Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars, which have so long agitated the quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the Government of Europe as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances the claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to these continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness, nor can anyone believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative new governments and their distance from strength and resources of Spain and those of each other, it must be obvious that she can never subvert them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.'"

"Here is an observation made by John Quincy Adams in the claim of Russia to territory in the North Pacific Ocean, in America, in a letter to Mr. Middleton on July 22, 1823: 'With the exception of the British establishments north of the United States the remaining part of the continent has been left to the management of American hands.'"

"The Senator who was thus freely discussing the treaty and showing the weapon he will use when the treaty comes before the Senate, continued:

"Mr. Hay and Mr. McKinley entertain a very different conception of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty than that held by Secretary Marcy, in 1856, six years after the conclusion of the treaty."

"In a long letter to Mr. Dallas, on May 24, 1856, setting forth Great Britain's disapproval of the terms of the treaty, he said: 'It is due in perfect frankness to say, that the act of Her Majesty's Government establishing so late as the year 1852, and in contradiction of the express letter of the convention of 1850, a colony at the Bay Islands, has left a disagreeable impression on the minds of the Government and the people of the United States.'"

"Possessing, as Great Britain does, numerous colonial establishments in all parts of the world, many of them in the West Indies, it has not been readily seen what undercurrents of interest she can have had to establish a new colony under the peculiar circumstances of the time."

"The Times reporter's informant said: 'I really consider that the Administration may compel the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty if it insists upon it. The Republicans may be brought into line more by threats than by promises. There are two, three, maybe four, Democratic Senators committed to the treaty, and enough Populists may be brought into line to give the necessary two-thirds majority.'"

A BLIZZARD IN SIGHT.

A Warning Issued by the Weather Bureau Officials.

According to a statement issued this morning by the Weather Bureau, a blizzard is imminent.

"Prof. Willis S. Moore, in a bulletin says: 'Heavy snow will probably continue in the Middle and North Atlantic States during the next twenty-four hours, and will be followed by several days of severe cold weather. Hoist cold weather flag; temperature will fall twenty degrees by Saturday night.'"

Up to 2:30 o'clock today the Weather Bureau officials found no reason for altering their forecast. Just two days ago, and two days ago the worst blizzard known in years made its appearance in this locality. The suspicion was abroad all day that the present storm